



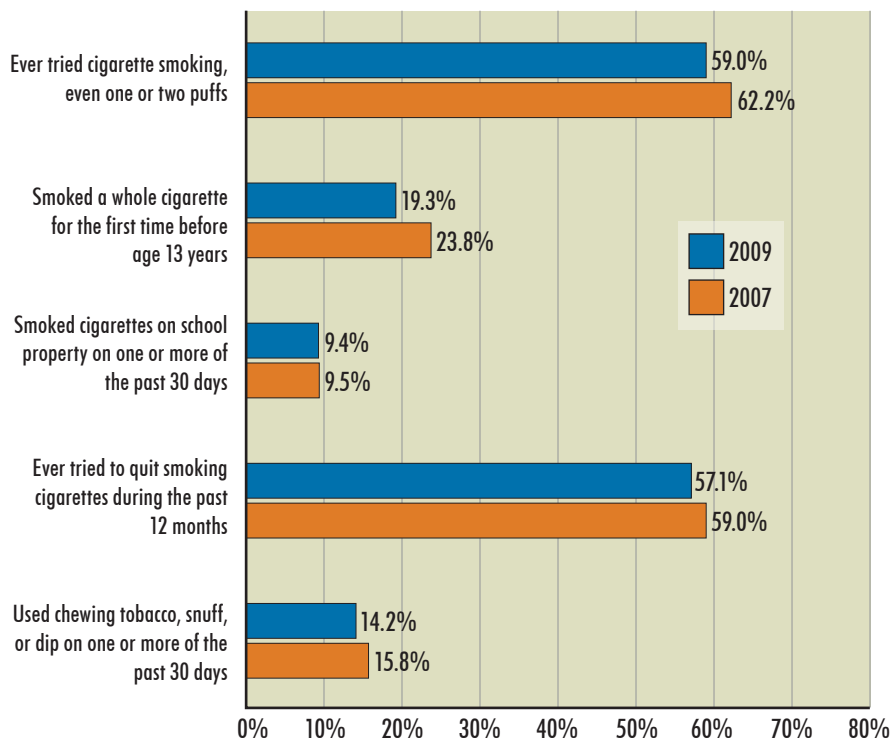
High School Fact Sheet

Tobacco use, including cigarette smoking, cigar smoking, and smokeless tobacco use, is the single leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Each year smoking causes 438,000 premature deaths. Every day, approximately 4,000 American youth aged 12-17 try their first cigarette, and an estimated 1,140 young people become daily cigarette smokers.¹ Kentucky students have some of the highest rates in the country of current cigarette use (26.1%), frequency of current cigarette use (12.0%), current smokeless tobacco use (14.2%), and lifetime cigarette use (59.0%).

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/tobacco/index.htm>. Retrieved 7/09/09.

Tobacco Use in Kentucky

The following graph represents the tobacco use behaviors of high school students in 2007 and 2009. *Please note that none of the data represent statistically significant changes.*



The YRBS is a nationwide survey produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) to monitor the six priority health-risk behaviors of adolescents: alcohol and drug use, injury and violence (including suicide), tobacco use, nutrition, physical activity, and sexual risk behaviors. The data is collected from students in 9th through 12th grades every two years.

Youth Disproportionately at Risk

- Whites (12.8%) were more likely than blacks (4.6%) to have smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days
- Whites (21.1%) were more likely than blacks (8.9%) to have ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days
- Males (34.7%) were more likely than females (3.3%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days
- Whites (15.3%) were more likely than blacks (5.0%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days
- Males (16.8%) were more likely than females (1.5%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days
- Whites (10.4%) were more likely than blacks (3.0%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days
- Males (24.6%) were more likely than females (9.5%) to have smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days

For More Information

For additional KY YRBS data and other YRBS fact sheets, visit the KDE website at: <http://www.education.ky.gov/KDE/dministrative+Resources/School+Health/Youth+Risk+Behavior+Survey.htm>

For national data or more information on the YRBS, visit the CDC website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>



TOBACCO USE

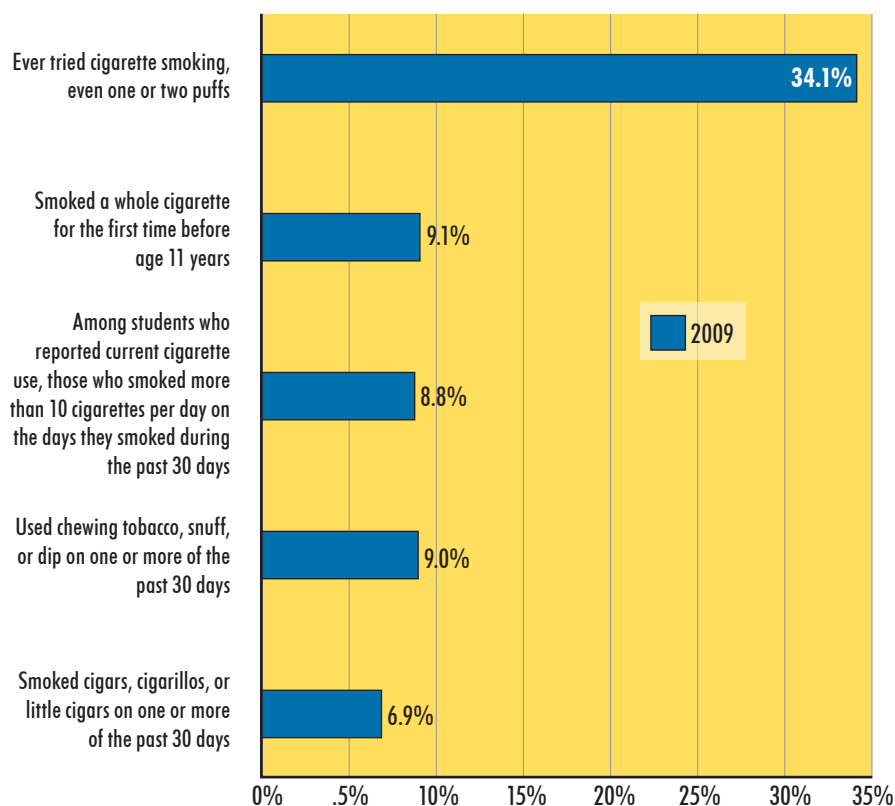
Middle School Fact Sheet

Tobacco use, including cigarette smoking, cigar smoking, and smokeless tobacco use, is the single leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Each year smoking causes 438,000 premature deaths. Every day, approximately 4,000 American youth aged 12-17 try their first cigarette, and an estimated 1,140 young people become daily cigarette smokers.¹

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/tobacco/index.htm>. Retrieved 7/09/09.

Tobacco Use in Kentucky

The following graph represents the tobacco use behaviors of middle school students in 2009. No comparison data is available.



The YRBS is a nationwide survey produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) to monitor the six priority health-risk behaviors of adolescents: alcohol and drug use, injury and violence (including suicide), tobacco use, nutrition, physical activity, and sexual risk behaviors. In 2009, Kentucky was one of 14 states who administered a middle school YRBS to students in grades 6th through 8th.

Youth Disproportionately at Risk

- Males (13.7%) were more likely than females (4.0%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days
- Hispanic/Latinos (18.2%) were more likely than blacks (3.1%) to have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days
- Males (19.5%) were more likely than females (11.5%) to have smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days

For More Information

For additional KY YRBS data and other YRBS fact sheets, visit the KDE website at: <http://www.education.ky.gov/KDE/Administrative+Resources/School+Health/Youth+Risk+Behavior+Survey.htm>

For national data or more information on the YRBS, visit the CDC website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>